

IN THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-11 (Canceled).

Claim 12 (Previously Presented): A method of manufacturing a liquid developer, comprising steps of:

preparing an electrically insulating solvent;

adding to the electrically insulating solvent a plurality of resin particles insoluble in the electric insulation solvent and a plurality of colorant particles; and

milling the electrically insulating solvent with the plurality of resin particles and the plurality of colorant particles at a temperature not more than a glass transition temperature of the resin particles, whereby a plurality of colorant particles form on the surface of each resin particle to such an extent that there is substantially no contact between individual resin particles,

wherein the resin particle is made from a graft polymer.

Claim 13 (Original): The method of claim 12, further comprising a preliminary milling step performed before the milling step at the temperature not more than the glass transition temperature of the resin particle, the preliminary milling step being operated at a temperature higher than the glass transition temperature of the resin particle.

Claims 14-21 (Canceled).

Claim 22 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 12, wherein the resin particles have a glass transition temperature of not less than room temperature.

Claim 23 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 12, wherein the resin particle is made from an acrylic based resin, a polyester based resin, or an olefin based resin.

Claim 24 (Canceled).

Claim 25 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 12, wherein the electrically insulating solvent is at least one organic solvent selected from the group consisting of hexane, pentane, octane, nonane, decane, undecane and dodecane.

Claim 26 (Canceled).

Claim 27 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 12, wherein the colorant particles are selected from the group consisting of black, yellow, red, vermillion, blue, and green particles, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 28 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 12, wherein the colorant particles are either black or a single color.

Claim 29 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 12, wherein the colorant particles are carbon black, acetoacetic acid aryl amide based mono-azo yellow pigments, acetoacetic acid aryl amide based dis-azo yellow pigments, yellow dyes, red pigments, vermillion pigments, red dyes, blue based stain pigments of copper phthalocyanine or green pigments.

Claim 30 (Currently Amended): The method of claim 12, further comprising a step of adding [[an]] a charge director to the electrically insulating solvent.

Claim 31 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 30, wherein the charge director is naphthenic acid zirconium, naphthenic acid cobalt salt, naphthenic acid copper salt, oleic acid copper salt, oleic acid cobalt salt, octyl acid zirconium salt, octyl acid cobalt salt, dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid calcium salt, soybean lecithin, or aluminum octane.

Claim 32 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 12, further comprising a step of adding a wax to the electrically insulating solvent.

Claim 33 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 32, wherein the wax is paraffin wax, polyethylene wax, polypropylene wax, ethylene copolymer, or propylene copolymer.

Claim 34 (Previously Presented): A method of manufacturing a liquid developer, comprising steps of:

preparing an electrically insulating solvent;

adding to the electrically insulating solvent a plurality of resin particles insoluble in the electric insulation solvent and a plurality of colorant particles; and

forming the plurality of resin particles having the plurality of colorant particles stuck onto the surface of each of the resin particles, to such an extent that there is substantially no contact between individual resin particles,

wherein the resin particle is made from a graft polymer.

Claim 35 (Currently Amended): The method of claim 34, further comprising a step of adding an a charge director to the electrically insulating solvent.

Claim 36 (Previously Presented): A method of manufacturing a liquid developer, comprising steps of:

preparing an electrically insulating solvent;

adding to the electrically insulating solvent a plurality of resin particles insoluble in the electric insulation solvent and a plurality of colorant particles; and

forming a surface portion and an inside portion of toner particles, a first density of the colorant particles per unit volume of the surface portion being larger than a second density of the colorant particles per unit volume of the inside portion,

wherein the resin particle is made from a graft polymer.

Claim 37 (Currently Amended): The method of claim 36, further comprising a step of adding an a charge director to the electrically insulating solvent.